

Business Notice.

A SELF-SUSTAINING POSTAL SYSTEM

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"MAKING HISTORY."--TOPOGRAPHY OF POLITICS.

In older times it was understood that public me-

Thomas Colley Grattan, esq., late her Britannic Majesty's consul at Boston, has published two octavo volumes at London on "Civilized America."

SEVERE UPON HIS FRIENDS.

PERSONAL - RADICALS

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

A NICE POINT.—An interesting question of illegality is soon to arise in the Illinois legislature. Mr. Norton, the republican member from Will county, in that State, is a native-born American citizen, but some years ago he removed to Canada, and became a British subject. He swore allegiance to the Queen, and was elected a member of the Canadian parliament. As the American government repudiates the English doctrine "once a citizen always a citizen," and insists that allegiance can be thrown off, was it not necessary for Mr. Norton, upon returning to the States, to take out papers of naturalization and forswear his allegiance to the Queen before he could become an American citizen?

THE MESSAGE IN CUBA

What spontaneous manifestation of the public mind can emanate from a threatened and oppressed people? And by what process of reasoning can it be believed that the

to Spain as to a mother? A few i

Very truly, yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE OTHER TRADES OF VIRGINIA.—The following is a statement of the cysters exported in December, from the places named: Hampton Roads, 117,325 bushels; Hampton Cove, 68,600 bushels; and York river, 45,000 bushels.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT

In the first year—1857-'8—of my administration of the department this excess of expenditure over the revenue has increased to \$5,234,843.70, being an increase of \$1,081,125 30.

From this sum is to be deducted the amount of \$95. allowed to George Chornenning under an

from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary."

Until now it could never have been said that our inland postal system was full-orbed and complete. For years our people have been going out from the Atlantic States, following the setting sun. We have sent our postal system, with its lights and blessings, after them into the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage for a long time established at a level that made the expense intolerable, but when the wave of population was still rolling on farther and farther, we suddenly reduced the postage, whilst the country for them every day became more urgent and more imperious. Still we sought them out with the railroad, the stage, and the horse mail, until expenditure or

t of transport other than by rail.

department," they might take the bill (S. 337) introduced at the last session by a distinguished member of the Senate, and make it the basis of a great and decided improvement in the revenues of the department. That bill proposes no mutilation or diminution of the present service, but is based on the distinct idea that, as the

ple desire and are entitled to large

There are, however, two descriptions of service which are very probable the above alteration would hardly provide for. These are the ocean steam service and the great overland routes to California. These were all established by law, and the duty of putting them in operation was thrown upon the department without making any special provision for their payment. It is not unusual that they were not established by Congress nor put in operation by the department under any special authority, possibly that created for the more postal lines. They were called into existence by requests of State and local authorities, and were sustained by the department on overruling motives of national policy. In the course of the bill, Congress established them as not

times: the department advertised them and sent them

1890, 1890, 1890, 1890, the population is from 2,000 to 2,500, and in the west from 1,000 to 2,000. The American vote of the Territory on the day of election, the 20th of September last, was about 1,200. It is now at least 2,000. There are fifty or sixty American families settled in the Territory. As a grazing country, from the

Grande to the Santa Cruz, Arizona is unsurpassed.

1. *Reasons.* That it is the duty of Congress, without delay, to organize the Territory of Arizona, with the boundaries indicated by the Senate bill, and to authorize Congress to wit: to include the whole country of Pima Ana, on both sides of the Rio Grande from Texas to California, the northern boundary of the Territory, along the 34th parallel of north latitude.

2. *Resolved.* That this claim for a separate territorial government is founded upon our necessities and upon the great importance in population and wealth of the country since its acquisition by the United States, and upon the fact that it is the only one of our Territories.